THOSE INTERVIEWS.

There were two distinct interviews: the first was late in the afternoon of March 27, and the other about noon the 28th, both in the after-cabin of the steamer River Queen; on both occasions Mr. Lincoln was full and frank in his conversation, assuring me that in his mind he was all ready for the civil reorganization of affairs at the South as soon as the war was over; and he distinctly authorized me to saure

homes. In the language of his second "This was the only remark made by armies in the field.

When at rest or listening his legs and | "The conversation between the Presi-I was back at Goldsboro'. We parted army must be obtained on any terms. at the gangway of the River Queen, . Gen. Grant was evidently of the same goodness, than any other.

ADMIRAL POETER'S ACCOUNT.

"The day of Gen. Sherman's arrival at City Point (I think the 27th of March, 1865), I accompanied him and Gen. Grant on board the President's flagship, the Queen, where the President received us in the upper saloon, no one but ourselves being present.

"The President was in an exceedingly pleasant mood, and delighted to meet Gen. Sherman, whom he cordially greeted. It seems that this was the first time he had met Sherman, to remember him, since the beginning of the war, and did not remember when he had seen him before, until the General reminded him of the circumstances of their first meeting. This was rather singular on the part of Mr. Lincoln, who was, I think, remarkable for remembering people, having that kingly quality in an eminent degree. Indeed, such was the power of his memory that he seemed never to forget the most minute circum-

"The conversation soon turned on the events of Sherman's campaign through the South, with every movement of which the President seemed familiar. He laughed over some of the stories Sherman told of his 'bummers,' and told others in return which illustrated in a striking manner the ideas he wanted to convey. For example, he would often express his wishes by telling an apt story, which was quite a habit with him, and one that I think he adonted to prevent his committing himself seriously. The interview between the two Generals and the President lasted about an hour and a haif, and, as it was a remarkable one, I jotted down what I remembered of the conversation, as I have made a practice of doing during the rebellion when anything interesting occurred. I don't regret having done so, as circumstances afterward occurred (Stanton' ill-conduct toward Sherman) which tended to cast odium on Gen. Sherman for allowing such liberal terms to Jos. Johnston.

LINCOLN'S VIEWS.

known, Sherman would not and could crutches to get home with! not have been censured. Mr. Lincoln. had he lived, would have acquitted the General of any blame, for he was only carrying out the President's wishes. My bern, N. C., in the steamer Bat. opinion is, that Mr. Lincoln came down on the most favorable terms.

"I don't know what the President ston and all his ragamuffins. himself, and had our army been unsuc- move without leaving everything becessful, but he was then wrought up to hind him, and could not go to Richa high state of excitement. He wanted mond without bringing on a famine in peace on almost any terms, and there is that destitute city.

said, if he could do so 'unbeknown' to long conferences, that they must have asked for it, and could he have been him he would not object." From which understood each other perfectly, and certain that the rebel would have surillustration I inferred that Mr. Lincoln | that the terms given to Lee after his sur- | rendered without a fight; I again repeat

I made no notes of this conversation | when he heard that they had been given, "One thing is certain! Had Jos. at the time, but Admiral Porter, who and exclaimed, a dozen times, 'Good!' Johnston escaped and got into Richwas present, did, and in 1866 he fur- 'All right!' 'Exactly the thing!' and mond, and caused a larger list of killed nished me an account thereof, which I other similar expressions. Indeed, the and wounded than we had, Gen. Sherinsert below, but the Admiral describes | President more than once told me what | man would have been blamed. Then the first visit, of the 27th, whereas my he supposed the terms would be: if why not give him the full credit of memory puts Admiral Porter's presence | Lee and Johnston surrendered, he con- capturing on the best terms the enemy's on the following day. Still he may be sidered the war ended, and that all the last important army and its best Genright, and he may have been with us the other rebel forces would lay down their eral, and putting an end to the rebelday before, as I write this chiefly from arms at once. In this he proved to be lion? them, so long as we obtained the actual | modern military history." surrender of people who only wanted a The rebels had fought 'to the last ditch,' and all that they had left them was the hope of being handed down in history as having received honorable terms.

SHERMAN'S THOROUGH WORK.

"After hearing Gen. Sherman's ac-Gov. Vance and the people of North count of his own position, and that of Carolina that, as soon as the rebel armies Johnston, at that time, the President laid down their arms, and resumed their expressed fears that the rebel General civil pursuits, they would at once be would escape south again by the railguaranteed all their rights as citizens of roads, and that Gen. Sherman would a common country; and that to avoid an- bave to chase him anew, over the same archy the State Governments then in ground; but the General pronounced existence, with their civil function- this to be impracticable. He remarked: aries, would be recognized by him I have him where he cannot move as the Government de facto till Congress | without breaking up his army, which once disbanded, can never again be got I know when I left him that I was together; and I have destroyed the more than ever impressed by his kindly | Southern railroads, so that they cannot nature, his deep and earnest sympathy be used again for a long time.' Gen. with the afflictions of the whole people Grant remarked: 'What is to prevent resulting from the war and by the march | their laving the rails again?' 'Why, of hostile armies through the South, and said Gen. Sherman, 'my "bummers that his carnest desire seemed to be to don't do things by halves. Every rail, end the war speedily, without more after having been placed over a hot fire, bloodshed or devastation, and to restore has been twisted as crooked as a ram'sall the men of both sections to their horn, and they never can be used again.'

Inaugural address, he seemed to have Gen. Grant during the interview, as he "charity for all, malice toward none," sat smoking a short distance from the and, above all, an absolute faith in the President, intent, no doubt, on his own courage, manliness, and integrity of the plans, which were being brought to a successful termination.

arms seemed to hang almost lifeless, and dent and Gen. Sherman, about the terms his face was careworn and haggard; but of surrender to be allowed Jos. Johnthe moment he began to talk his face ston, continued. Sherman energetically lightened up, his tall form, as it were, insisted that he could command his own unfolded, and he was the very imperterms, and that Johnston would have to conation of good humer and fellowship. vield to his demands; but the President The last words I recall as addressed to was very decided about the matter, and me were that he would feel better when insisted that the surrender of Johnston's

about noon of March 28, and I never way of thinking, for, although he did eaw him again. Of all the men I ever not join in the conversation to any exmet, he seemed to possess more of the tent, vet he made no objections, and I elements of greatness, combined with presume had made up his mind to allow had been reached by Mrs. Lincoln and the best terms himself.

"He was also anxious that Johnston should not be driven into Richmond, to reinforce the rebels there, who, from behind their strong intrenchments, would have given us incalculable trouble.

DEFENSE OF SHERMAN.

army was so complete, that the pens and ink used in the discussion of the matter were all wasted.

"It was asserted, by the rabid ones, that Gen. Sherman had given up all that we had been fighting for, had conceded everything to Jos. Johnston, and had, as the boys say, 'knocked the fat into the fire'; but sober reflection soon with those who knew Gen. Sherman, In future times this matter will be been engendered during the rebellion will have died out for want of food on which to live, and the very course Grant, Sherman, and others pursued, in granting liberal terms to the defeated rebels, will be applauded. The fact is, they "Could the conversation that occurred met an old beggar in the road, whose news or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferon board the Queen, between the Presi- crutches bad broken from under him; dent and Gen. Sherman, have been they let him have only the broken

> ARMY ENJOYED A GOOD REST. "I sent Gen. Sherman back to New-

"While he was absent from his comto City Point with the most liberal views | mand he was losing no time, for he was toward the rebels. He felt confident getting his army fully equipped with that we would be successful, and was stores and clothing; and, when he rewilling that the enemy should capitulate | turned, he had a rested and regenerated army, ready to swallow up Jos. John-

would have done had he been left to | "Johnston was cornered, could not

no knowing what proposals he might "I was with Mr. Lincoln all the time have been willing to listen to. His heart he was at City Point, and until he left was tenderness throughout, and, as long for Washington. He was more than as the rebels laid down their arms, he delighted with the surrender of Lee, did not care how it was done. I do not and with the terms Grant gave the rebel know how far he was influenced by General; and would have given Jos. Gen. Grant, but I presume, from their Johnston twice as much, had the latter

wanted Davis to escape, "unbeknown" render were authorized by Mr. Lincoln. that, had Mr. Lincoln lived, he would "I know that the latter was delighted | have shouldered all the responsibility.

right. Grant and Sherman were both | "It was a finale worthy of Sherman's of the same opinion, and so was every- great march through the swamps and one else who knew anything about the deserts of the South, a march not exmatter. What signified the terms to celled by anything we read of in

(This was written by the Admiral in | able.] good opportunity to give up gracefully? 1866, at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and mailed to Gen. Sherman at St. Louis, Mo.)

As soon as possible I arranged with Gen. Grant for certain changes in the organization of my army; and the General also undertook to send to North Carolina some tugboats and barges to carry stores from Newbern up as far as Kinston, whence they could be hauled in wagons to our camps, thus relieving our railroads to that extent. I undertook to be ready to march north by April 10, and then embarked on the steamer Bat, Capt. Barnes, for North Carolina. We steamed down James River, and at Old Point Comfort took on board my brother, Senator Sherman, and Mr. Edwin Stanton, son of the Secretary of War, and proceeded at once to our destination. On our way down the river Cant. Barnes expressed himself exsel, as it had relieved him of a most painful dilemma. He explained that he had been detailed by Admiral Porter to escort the President's unarmed boat, became his special duty to look after Mrs. Lincoln.

REVIEW NEAR CITY POINT. a part of the Army of the James, then commanded by Gen. Ord. The President rode out from City Point with Gen. Grant on horseback, accompanied by a numerous staff, including Capt. Barnes and Mrs. Ord; but Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Grant had followed in a carriage.

ground, some five or six miles out from City Point, found the troops all ready, drawn up in line, and after the usual presentation of arms the President and party, followed Mrs. Ord and Capt. Barnes on horseback, rode the lines and returned to the reviewing-stand, which meantime Mrs. Grant in their carriage, which had been delayed by the driver taking a wrong road. Mrs. Lincoln, seeing Mrs. Ord and Capt. Barnes riding with the retinue, and supposing that Mrs. Ord had personated her, turned on Capt. Barnes and gave him a fearful scolding, and even indulged in some pretty sharp "Sherman, as a subordinate officer, upbraidings to Mrs. Ord. This made vielded his views to those of the Presi- Barnes's position very unpleasant, so dent, and the terms of capitulation be- that he felt much relieved when he was tween himself and Johnston were exactly sent with me to North Carolina. The He could not have done anything which of the 29th we were near Cape Hatteras. would have pleased the President better. | Capt. Barnes, noticing a propeller com-"Mr. Lincoln did, in fact, arrange the ing out of Hatteras Inlet, made her (so considered) liberal terms offered turn back and pilot us in. We entered Gen. Jos. Johnston, and, whatever may safely, steamed up Pamlico Sound into have been Gen. Sherman's private Neuse River, and the next morning, by views, I feel sure that he yielded to the reason of some derangement of ma- tion to defend themselves with, and it will wishes of the President in every respect. | chinery, we anchored about seven miles | again be every man for himself." It was Mr. Lincoin's policy that was below Newbern, whence we went up in carried out, and, had he lived long Capt. Barnes's barge. As soon as we enough, he would have been but too arrived at Newbern I telegraphed up to glad to have acknowledged it. Had Gen. Schofield at Goldsboro' the fact of Mr. Lincoln lived, Secretary Stanton my return, and that I had arranged would have issued no false telegraphic with Gen. Grant for the changes made dispatches, in the hope of killing off necessary in the reorganization of the one who by his success had placed him- carry up the provisions and stores we self in the way of his own succession. | needed prior to the renewal of our "The disbanding of Jos. Johnston's march northward.

[To be continued.]

Free,-A Wonderful Shrub,-Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc. New evidence shows that Alkavis, the new

botanical product of the Kava-Kava Shrub, is indeed a true specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disorders of the Kidneys and urinary organs. A remarkable case is that of Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, N. Y., as told in the New York World of overruled these harsh expressions, and, recent date. He was cured by Alkavis after, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man | to the 5th Ind. Cay, and one to the 6th Ind. and medicine, and was preparing to die. Simi- Cav. and appreciated him, he was still the lar testimony of extraordinary cures of Kidgreat soldier, patriot, and gentleman. ney and bladder diseases of long standing comes from many other sufferers, and 1200 hospital cures have been recorded in 30 days. looked at more calmly and dispassion- Up to this time the Church Kidney Cure Co., ately. The bitter animosities that have No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so away. anxious to prove its value that for the sake of | through the enemy's lines and get into the introduction they will send a free treatment of brush, and finally into the road on which Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of they were. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kiders to send their names and address to the company and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

Requests and Answers.

Will you please give date of first Sundayschool organization? Where and by whom

-H. H. CLARK, Warren, Ore. It is probable that Sunday Schools ex isted from the earliest period., when the Christians assembled, as they were commanded, on the first day of the week; but the first Sunday-schools on record were those organized A. D. 180 for the instruction of children and novitiates. The modern Sunday-schools were established by Luther, at Wittenberg in 1527; by John Knox at Edinburg in 1560, and Archbishop Boromeo at Milan in 1580. The first Sundayschools in this country were started in Roxbury, Mass., 1674, and Plymouth, Mass., in 1680. The Sanday-school as it exists to-day is traceable to Robert Raikes in 1781 among the poor children at Gloucester, England.-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

A. C. Williams, Plain City, O.: The soldiers of the Union stood bravely between | Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time I felt their country and disruption. Had they not lought bravely and gained the day, what would be our condition now? The veterans need help in the battle of life, and yet so many of them are not getting just amounts of pension. The ways of securing their dues should be easier to the old soldiers.

FIGHTING THEM OVER

What the Veterans Have to Say About Their Campaigns.

The Editor would be glad to receive from the veterans (Volunteers and Regulars) articles of from 500 to 1,000 words, writing exclusively for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and for publication in the Fighting Them Over deplarement. The subjects and be of interest to veterans in general, and treated with especial regard for historical accuracy of statement. Narratives of the behavior of some ticular regiment, brigade, or division on some eaign in which it took a prominent part, in some siege wherein it acted offensively or defensively reminiscences of prison life, the march, the battle or the camp; dramatic personal adventures, and humorous incidents—all such are solicited. The naval veterans are invited to give narratives of their service in various enterprises. Articles will receive prompt consideration, and if available be inserted. Stamps should be inclosed if it is desired that the manuscript be returned if unavail-

THE RAID OF GEN. STONEMAN.

Escape of a Squad of Cavalry Connecte With that Expedition.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The writer and some comrades of Capron's command managed to escape capture on that fatal morning of Aug. 2, 1864, when Iveson's men swooped down on us, sleeping so soundly. We were the first to bring to Sherman's lines the sad news of Stoneman's

our 20-mile ride for liberty, on the afternoon of Ang. 2, Capt. Lupton, my company commander, said to me:

"I feel as though we will have trouble yet;" which remark set me to thinking. An old darky soon came along our line, and on we went. and I began to pump him for information regarding our location, etc. Among other "every man for himself."

Point there had been a grand review of that I had picked up on the route three rebeldom. We crossed the river and found Lunton had passed to head of company col- in command. umn I quietly lowered a panel of the rail fence on one side of the lane, led my horse through the gap, took saddle off, threw bridle-rein over horse's head, and booked it over a limb of a tree close to the fence. I finally got to sleep. I was suddenly aroused The cavalcade reached the reviewtherefrom by someone shaking me.

"Who is it?" asked I. "Capt. Impton," said a voice in a whisper. "Get up quick and saddle your horse; we are surrounded by the enemy."

I was taking my time trying to open my eyes, when Lupton eaught me by the shoulder, vanked me to my feet, exclaiming

"For God's sake, be quick and mount! have not closed my eyes to-night. An old darky found me and gave the alarm. He is now passing along the line. I have my company all mounted and in line. It is just a scratch that I found you in here. Quick! quick! Mount and fall into line!" By this time I had grabbed saddle and blanket, thrown them on my animal's back, and was buckling the girth. Bang! bang! went the first shots. Then came a volley followed by the rebel veil.

'Come back," cried an officer "and someone muttered: "Shoot him!" "Fire away, boys," said I; and with that I pressed my animal's sides with the spurs. Away we in accordance with Mr. Lincoln's wishes. But was very fast, and on the morning dashed, passing men, some running into the

I started on toward the head of column.

was stretched out along the lane, I found | came down on us I simply repeated the ex-Col. Capron on his horse's bare back. He ample set me by my superior officers a few was bareheaded. I reined up and listened days before. —ISAAC C. DENNIS, Co. M, 14th to what he was saving.

" My men have neither arms nor ammuni-"You are right, Colonel," said I, "and I

guess I will get out of this in a hurry." Away I went again at full speed till I was brought up standing by a voice that cried "Where are you going?" asked an officer.

"I am going to get away from that rebel vell," said I, "while I have a chance." "No you don't," said he. "If you atanother General in the Regular Army, army, and for the boats necessary to tempt to pass I will shoot you. Ride in there, and form line with my men." "All right," I responded, and obeyed. But I put spurs to my horse again as soon

as he went forward to investigate, telling the Sergeant in charge of the squad of 25 men why I knew the camp was surrounded and what Capron had said,

I came to a fork of the road. Here I reined up. It was now light enough to see 50 yards. Pretty soon I heard the clatter of hoofs on the other fork of the road, and coming toward me. I halted the party, who turned out to be Capron's men, 13 in number, six of whom belonged to the 14th Ill. Cav., two to the 8th Mich. Cav., one to the 11th Ky. Cav., two to the 12th Ky. Cav., one

"Well, boys, what of the fight?" I asked. "All taken prisoners except us," said they, The enemy had charged down the lane and men ere they had time to mount and get I pleased, or not at all." This squad had managed to break

We finally decided to move west until sunrise, then shape our course for the Chattahoochee. A little Corporal of Co. K. 14th Ill. Cav., was chosen to lead us out of the wilderness. We traveled at full speed till it became full break of day, then left the road and entered the dense timber.

We finally came into a cornfield, and noticed smoke curling up skyward. We next saw a log cabinad "Draw revolvers!" was the order. When we dashed up in front of the house two rebels were standing in the door. "Hands up!" and from our surprised Johnnies we obtained revolvers. carbines, two horses, and ammunition to load all our empty weapons. They had not heard of Stoneman's defeat and Capron's disaster, and we gave them a yarn that made their eyes bulge. Obtaining food, two of us exchanged uniforms with them, and we bade them adieu. They had said they belonged to a squad of cavalry stationed at a bridge

CAVE UP HER WORK

But She Was Soon Getting Stronger and Better in Every Way.

TROY, N. Y .- "I have suffered a great deal with eruptions on my face, also with rheumatism. I was obliged to give up my work, and could not eat or sleep. At last I got a bottle of I was getting stronger, and better in other ways. My rheumatism is nearly all gone and my face is clear." MRS. GEORGE H. HARNEY. 18 Albany Ave., Green Island.

Hood's Pills assist Digestion and cure Constipation, 25 cents.

If they make a stand, scoot to the woods to bringing us the desired information, down in Arkansas for a few weeks,

At them we went, and when within 50 impatiently for her return, pede for the brush. They were mostly through the mud toward our line. Aunty world could not induce him to go on another biys. We kept on until well beyond had gone to the house of her young mistress, such trip. We had considerable business to and traveled through a densely-wooded in-law of the disloyal Widow Williams, then almost on first acquaintance; but when the country till about 3 p. m., at which time, entertaining the distinguished chief. She regiment returned to Ozark I was sent Chattahoochee River, distant several miles. the object of her mission so early in the friend afterward." Here four of our number thought we could morning. She had been detained by her misnever reach our lines mounted, and wanted tress, who, preferring to trust herself rather to foot it the balance of the way. They said | than the negress Aunty, had come in person, good-bye and disappeared.

regiment, was home on furlough, and said His command was just outside the city. he did not intend to return to his regiment | Immediately two companies moved quietly for duty. He told us that seven miles from | and quickly into the city, surrounding the there, up the river, a company of cavalry whole block upon which the Williams manwas guarding a bridge; gave us the name of sion was located, cutting off all avenues of the Captain of the company and the number escape. About the time of early rising the Veterans' Opinions of the Pension of the regiment. The news of Stoneman's staff was then surprised, and Morgan, hastily defeat was sent all over the country, and at donning part of his wearing apparel, sprang every crossing on the river and every cross- to the front walk and dashed down evidently roads soldiers were stationed. "If you don't toward his horse at the barn across the want to be taken prisoners," he said, "leave street. Seeing the situation, be turned sudthis road as quick as you can and keep in | denly off and retreated toward a side gate the thickest of the timber." With him one | into the orchard and vineyard. Being halted of our number changed uniforms. We now and called upon to surrender by Private had three men with rebel uniforms, whom | Campbell, he turned his head, making reply: we intended to use as "rustlers for grub." We thanked our Johnny for his information | think about."

ing on along the bank, we soon saw smoke. body, and, falling, he soon expired. The preference, both in the laws and the adthings I learned that the nearest point of The three graybacks advancing found a line of soldiers rushed against the plank or ministration of the laws. The longer the Chattahoochee River was distant 55 house where were two young ladies. They board fence separating the street from the a man served his country, and the greater miles, in a northeast direction, and over a swallowed a yern told them about the three vineyard, pushing the fence down, entered the hardships endured, that much longer it rough, hilly, and wooded country. I did belonging to the regiment at the bridge the vineyard and picked up the body. not like Capt. Lupton's remark, and I began spoken of by the Johnny, and gave them They carried it out, lifted the limp form tremely obliged to me for taking his ves to consider how to act in case it came to be plenty of food. We traveled on down the across a horse and dashed back to camp. I served three years and nine months; was

I shall never forget that night ride of Well, we nearly ran into large forces of mand was put to rout and pursued for many up on the ill-fated steamer Sultana, and was Aug. 2, and our terrible awakening from so rebels more than once, and had other narrow miles by Ingerton's troops. sweet a sleep. That rebel yell! I can hear escapes from meetings that could but have it yet. That night when the column halted resulted disastrously for us. But after a County, a member of Travis Post, 66, G.A.R., the River Queen, in which capacity it in the lane, Capt. Lupton passed along the long journey we finally neared safety. We and give this as an authentic and correct found an old colored woman who directed account .- John Russell, Abilene, Tex. "Men, dismount; make no noise; don't as to a bridge across the Chattaboochee on unsaddle; throw the bridle-rein over the which was a squad of Union soldiers doing horse's head, and lie down with arm through | picket duty. When we got safely into their midst we gave three cheers for Old Glory The day before my arrival at City I was mounted on a high-spirited animal and our Corporal who had led us through days before, and the saddle had not been off a large force of artiflery and infantry near her back during that time. When Capt. the other bank. We reported to the officer year of service of the 6th Ind. Cav. was M. McPeck, Scottsville, Kan.; I am in

with a wagon-train, made up part of the knowing little of the drill or tactics, we ment for Examining Boards, etc. guard. I separated from my companions at | were hurried to the field and took part in | Arthur Frame, Alma, N. Y.: I favor a Marietta, and found the remnant of my the battle of Richmond, Ky., and were Per Diem Bill. Every veteran ought to do regiment. I met Orderly-Serg't W. W. defeated by Kirby Smith, and a considerable his best to get it started. Cowles. "Hello, Dennis," he exclaimed; part of the regiment were taken prisoners. J. Y. Wood, North Turner, Me.: I hold story of the raid. He would not believe me. were sent to guard the railroad trestle THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is doing a great We found our little Corneral, who corrobo- at Muldraugh's Hill, about 37 miles south of and good work for the soldiers, and I look rated my story. Soon the news of Stone- Louisville; and in a day or two John Mor- ahead to its coming with pleasure each man's disaster spread through the army at gan came along with about 4,000 cavalry Marietta: we were ordered to report to and took us all in, except a few of the boys Headquarters, where we told all we knew.

The day following our arrival our four came in, footsore and ragged. On the third flag in his keeping, and saved it by taking either forfeiting right to pension. Both day Lient, Col. Jenkins and five men came it from the staff and wrapping it about his would be able by that means to make and in, and reported 40 others a few miles out completely worn out and half starved. They were sent for. Next day Col. Capron came in, nearly dead from exposure. Seven- The balance were in Indiana. We were it is a direct penalty to the widow of a fine teen days after my arrival Lieut. Rowcliffe, again paroled and returned to Indianapolis, to the amount of her pension per month if of my company, reached camp, and for weeks was prostrated.

Capt. Lupton and 23 men had been taken | mounted and armed with carbines, and two prisoners and made to foot it to Anderson- more companies were added, one of which ville. Three of them starved to death there. I have always felt that if I had obeyed orders that morning I too would have been in Andersonville, I considered self-preservation the first law to be obeyed. According to the rules of war I was already a prisoner, having been surrendered as such brush, some trying to mount, and others still by Gen. Stoneman. I with others had dis- alry and mounted on horses we went This Well-known, Complete and obeyed our General's orders and made a through the rough campaigns in Kentucky Reaching the head of the command as it dash for liberty. Hence when Iveson's men

Ill. Cav., Burson, Cal.

HOW MORGAN MET HIS FATE.

siding in Green County, Tenn., the home of and soot of the "humble smithy," all uncon- est victories of the war. less force of circumstances found the relater of this narrative in the hands of conscript and recruiting agents and officers of the Confederacy marshaling their clans for the field. at the thought of aiding in the dissolution of my country and firing upon its flag, I cause, and told the officers plainly, greatly

about for several weeks from place to place, Conklin. Then follows Co. A with one offiand finding me a dead weight on their | cer and eight men; Co. B, 10; Co. C, seven; hands, I succeeded in deserting and escaping | Co. D. four; Co. E, 12; Co. F, nine; Co. G, back to Green County, but was recaptured, six: Co. H, one officer and 11 men; Co. I, conscripted, and finally taken to Lexington, four; Co. K, nine; Co. L, -; Co. M, four; Ky., where I again escaped and sought pro- footing up four officers and 84 men-a total tection and shelter under the old flag by en- of 88 for the regiment .- T. M. ROBERTSON, tering the Federal service and placing my- Brazil, Ind. self in the Union cause, becoming a private in the 4th Tenn.

The 13th Tenn. Cav., of which I later became a member, was stationed at Bull's Gap, 17 miles west of Greenville, where we learned by a messenger that the daring raider From Alert Comrades Along the Morgan had swooped down upon Greenville. and with his staff and command were stopping in that place over night, being the special guest of a prominent and wealthy widow-Mrs. Williams.

Being personally acquainted with our informant from Greenville, and knowing him to be trusty, Col. Ingerton, commanding the regiment, stirred the command immediately for movement and action upon the line for which he was famous, that of Cumberland River since the battle of Mill

night, through rain and mud and inky dark- or snowed every day until we reached Stanness, and by a circuitous and obscure route, ford, about 15 miles east of Lebanon, Ky. afforded the only reasonable hope of success, he ordered the men to prepare for it. Casting about for a pilot or guide to lead the had been very sick, and got permission from expedition, he selected me on account of my thorough acquaintance and familiarity night. My cousin, John Fowler, and I had with the roads and the country.

on the Chattahoochee, and were home on a towards the city, proceeded to stop any communications between the occupants and

bringing the information that surely and We soon came in sight of a footman, and certainly "the chief and staff" were lodging took him in. He belonged to a Georgia at the palatral home of her mother-in-law. highest honor of my life that I bore a hum-

"To surrender or die are the last things I

Instantly Campbell leveled upon him and Next day we reached the river, and push- fired, the ball passing through Morgan's paper that the short-term men have had the

I am now a resident of this city and

THEY WERE AT NO BLOODY ANGLES. But the 6th Ind. Cav. Performed Conscien-

tions and Effective Service.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The first getting the larger pensions. We were sent to Marietta, 25 miles distant, and entirely without experience as soldiers, do away with much expense to the Governwhere is the company?" I gave him the A little later, after being exchanged, we up both hands in favor of a Service Pension. who made their way out. And one of the person and putting his clothes on over it. where we remained for some time, and be- she does marry. fore being sent to the field again were

was Capt. Thompson's (Co. M), and were

how the 6th Cav. compared with other

For a long time I have been wondering

henceforward called the 6th Ind. Cav.

Indiana regiments. Did we accomplish anything? Did we do anything worthy of mention? After being converted into cavand East Tennessee during the Winter of 1863-64, hunting guerrillas and bushwhackers and putting them to rout. We joined Sherman's army early in May near Dalton, Ga., and were in all the campaign to Atlanta, participating in a fight near Varnell's tion, embracing Station, and had a hand in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Mitchell's Crossroads, Chattahoochee River, and then, returning to Tennessee, joined in the campaign against For-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was re- rest, fought him at Pulaski and followed him in hot pursuit when he 'Andy" Johnson, when the faint mutter- left that place, and took no rest till he ings of the gathering storm of war began to left the State. This was an exhausting arouse the hitherto quiet and secluded popu- campaign of 21 days, most of the time in lation. Especially was this so in the vicin- the saddle. Then when Hood, while Sherity of Brannon's Crossroads, where the man was marching to the sea, came to Tenwriter of this narrative was a humble disci- nessee and invested the city of Nashville, ple of Vulcan, beating time to the music of we were there and took part in that twothe anvil amid the flying sparks, smoke, days' battle that resulted in one of the great-

scious of the stirring scenes and sterner | This is an outline or skeleton sketch of what music of war that awaited him. But as the | the 6th Ind. Cav. did while in the service; rumbling tempest moved on apace and in- and, while it was not our luck to encounter creased in intensity, each citizen, in some any "bloody angles," such as the old 14th way or other, had to align himself on one did in Virginia, or any "hornets' nests," side or the other. Consequently, the resist- such as were found at Shiloh, it must be conceded that it had its ups and downs about the same as others, and that in no sense was it a dress-parade regiment simply.

I wanted to see in figures how we stood, Conscripted I was among their numbers, so I took the official reports, as published by but not into a willing service; for, revolting | the Adjutant-General of the State, and I went through our regiment man by man to see just how many men we had lost by the openly and frequently refused to serve their | casualties of battle, and in the figures given I count the killed outright, died of wounds, to my hazard, that "I would most certainly and the missing in action not afterward acinto the lane from both sides and taken our | shoot, when the time came for shooting, as | counted for. And this is the result given by companies: In the first place, we lost After forcibly detaining and carrying me two field officers-Col. Topping and Maj.

PICKET SHOTS

Whole Line.

E. A. Thompson, Co. E, 10th Ky., Hutch-

inson, Kan., writes : "Caronicle of a Long March,' by Albert Wike, Co. K, 31st Ohio, was the first mention I had seen of my division, brigade or regiment for a long time. The 10th Ky, was on that memorable march from Mill Springs to Louisville. We had been occupying the Johnnies' works on the Springs. We had orders to march, and Believing that a forced march that very started through snow a foot deep. It rained Just after leaving Stanford we passed an old school-house. We went into camp near-by. I my Captain to occupy the school-house that spread our blankets, when Col. John M. Soon the regiment was in line and on the Harland, of my regiment, came in, and move, and through the inky darkness of wanted the school-house for Headquarters. that night of storm and darkness, made I heard the neigh of a horse, and recogdoubly bewildering and confusing through mixing it, ran to the door. I saw my brother, wended our way and never missed a point, brother being well acquainted with Col When the gray dawn began to appear, we | Harland, prevailed on him to let us remain were quietly halted on the fair grounds in the school-house that night. I got a about two miles from Greenville, and ob- furlough and returned home with my serving negro quarters a short distance away | brother."

Was This Mark Wood? W. C. Mings, Co. B. 6th Mo. Rangers, About 10 a. m. we emerged from the tim- the city. Feeling safe in trusting "Aunty Competition, Mo., writes: "I have been ber into a well-traveled road, which proved King," the old "mammy" of the establish- waiting with great interest to see how Alf to be Jackson's old military road. Moving ment, we laid a selemn injunction upon Wilson and Mark Wood fared. In the Fall on at a quick pace we ere long sighted a "Old Aunty" and started her up into the of 1863 I was left in command of the post city to find out the exact location of the at Ozark, Christian County, Mo., with about 'Draw revolvers and charge with the yell. General and his staff and return speedily, 60 men, while the regiment went on a scout

the right of road. If they make a break, "Aunty" obeyed, wabbled off toward the "As soon as I was left there in charge keep the road and dash past them as quick town, while the tired companies, two of there was sent to me a Provost-Marshall as possible!" Such was our commander's which had been detailed to make the charge from Springfield by the name of Wood, who and capture waited almost breathlessly and told me of the Andrews raid, the stealine of the train, and many other things connected vards opened out a yell which thunderstruck | Soon there appeared a white lady plodding | therewith ; and that was the first I had ever the militiamen, and they made a stam- rapidly and heavily with bedraggled skirts heard of the venture. He told me that the our foe, then again entered the timber, who was none other than the loyal daughter- attend to together, and became warm friends from a high promontory, we sighted the had communicated to this young mistress away, and I never saw or heard from my

James J. Wilson, Hillsboro, Mo., writes: I regret my loss of the enjoyment of the Buffalo Encampment. I was simply not able to go. I am 69 years old. It has been the ble part in the great war for the Union."

AS THEY VIEW IT.

Many comrades write to THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE what they think about pensions. Below are given some of the views expressed: L. H. Priest, Hughesville, Pa.: A Service Pension Bill is just the thing for every man who served 90 days or over and received an

honorable discharge. N. H. Karns, Eaphemia, O.: I agree with several comrades who have wristen to your seems to take to get his claim adjudicated. and the less he gets after it is adjudicated. Morgan dead and his staff captured, his com- a prisoner 18 months and 12 days; was blown six years getting a hearing of my claim, and then received a notice that I had been rejected. I made a new application and received \$2 per month, with an increase of \$2.

> Gamaliel Staley, Roper, S. C.: I wish to record my vote in favor of a Service Pension Bill, with a Per Diem feature. C. K. Mosby, Corporal, Co. K, 4th Ind. Cav., Grand View, Ind.: I am in favor of a Service Pension with a Per Diem attachment. The three-months men in these parts are

as infantrymen, and while we were yet raw favor of a Service Pension Bill. It would

Matthew H. Palmer, Barrett, Minn.: I think the pension laws should be so amended few who escaped being captured was Serg't that a veteran drawing a pension may marry comrades who had abandoned their horses Case, of Co. K, who had the regimental a widow also drawing a pension, without maintain a home of their own, instead of the In this Muldrangh's Hill affair a little less | man possibly having to resort to a Soldiers' than half the regiment were concerned. Home and the woman be outside. As it is,

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